

8.0 SITE CONTROL

Site zones are established to prevent the spread of contamination throughout the site and to ensure that only authorized individuals are permitted into potentially hazardous areas.

8.1 Central Remediation Area

The CRA is the area of RMA where the majority of the remediation work will be conducted. The limits of the CRA will change as tasks are initiated and completed by the PMC. Access to the CRA is controlled by the PMC. Only trained and authorized personnel will be allowed into the area. Authorized personnel include PMC and PMC Subcontractors, RVO personnel and representatives, and other personnel or Subcontractors performing work related to remediation activities or other official business.

Access to the CRA is controlled through a combination of signs, barricades, awareness, and identification badges. Additional information is provided in the PMC CRA Access Control Procedure (FWENC 2003a).

8.2 Remediation Work Area Zones

A three-zone approach will be used to control areas where site contaminants exist. Access will only be allowed after verification of appropriate training and medical qualification. The three-zone approach shall include an Exclusion Zone (EZ), Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) and a Support Zone (SZ) as shown in Figure 8-1. The three-zone approach is not required for construction work performed outside contaminated areas where control of site contamination is not a concern.

Specific work control zones shall be established as necessary during task planning as part of the task-specific HASP. Site work zones should be modified in the field as necessary, based on such factors as equipment used, air monitoring results, environmental conditions, or alteration of work plans. An FCR is not required unless significant deviation from the planned work and original work control zones is necessary. The following guidelines shall be used for establishing and revising these preliminary zone designations.

8.2.1 Support Zone

The SZ is an uncontaminated area (trailers, offices, field vehicles, etc.) that will serve as the field support area for most operations. The SZ provides field team communications and staging for emergency response. Appropriate sanitary facilities and safety and emergency response equipment will be located in this zone. Potentially contaminated personnel/materials are not allowed in this zone. The only exception will be appropriately packaged and decontaminated materials, or personnel with medical emergencies that cannot be decontaminated.

8.2.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

The CRZ is established between the EZ and the SZ, upwind of the contaminated area where possible. The CRZ contains the contamination reduction corridor and provides an area for decontamination of personnel, portable handheld equipment and tools, and heavy equipment. A personnel decontamination area will be prepared at each exclusion zone. The CRZ will be used for entry into and egress from the work area. In addition, the CRZ serves as access for heavy equipment and emergency support services. The CRZ shall be clearly demarcated and posted with signs as shown in Figure 8-2 or equivalent. The signs shall be visible to personnel approaching the CRZ.

8.2.3 Exclusion Zone

The EZ is where activities take place that may involve exposure to site contaminants and/or hazardous materials or conditions. This zone shall be clearly demarcated to prevent unauthorized entry. More than one EZ may be established if there are different levels of protection to be employed or different hazards that exist in the same work area. The EZ shall be large enough to allow adequate space for the activity to be completed, including field personnel and equipment, as well as necessary emergency equipment.

The EZ shall be clearly demarcated with a substantial physical barrier and posted with signs as shown in Figure 8-2 or equivalent. The recommended methods for EZ delineation include the use of temporary construction fencing and/or windproof (reinforced) plastic caution tape. The physical barrier and signs shall be placed so that they are visible to personnel approaching or working in the area. Barriers and boundary markers shall be removed when no longer needed. Large exclusion zones with controlled entry points such as Basin A are not required to be completely surrounded by physical barriers and signs.

8.3 Other Controlled Areas

Other work areas may need to be controlled due to the presence of an uncontrolled hazard, to warn workers of requirements, or to prevent unauthorized entry. Examples include general construction work areas, open excavations, high noise areas, vehicle access areas, and similar activities or limited access locations. These areas shall be clearly demarcated with physical barriers (fencing, cones, reinforced caution tape or rope) as necessary and posted with appropriate signage. An example sign is shown in Figure 8-3. Signs and physical barriers (fencing, cones, tape, and rope) shall be removed when no longer needed.

Figure 8-1, Typical Site Zone Layout

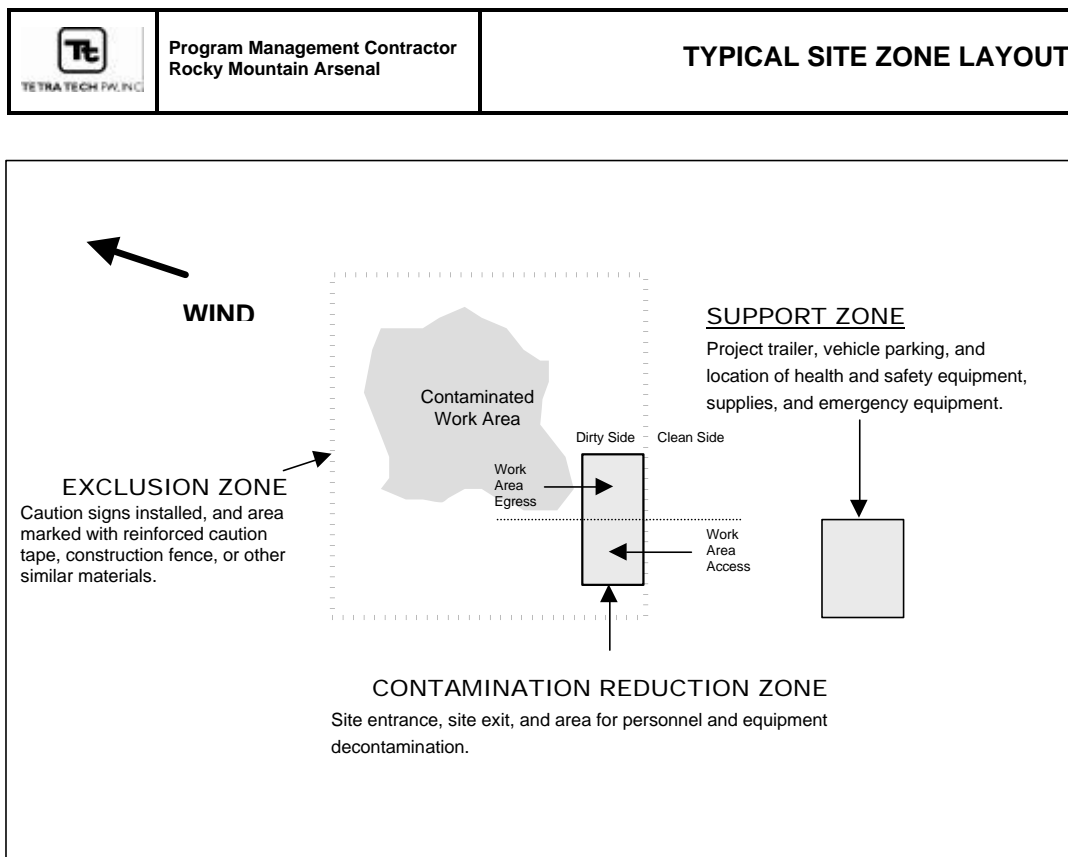


Figure 8-2, Typical Signage for Contaminated Areas

	Program Management Contractor Rocky Mountain Arsenal	TYPICAL SIGNAGE FOR CONTAMINATED AREAS
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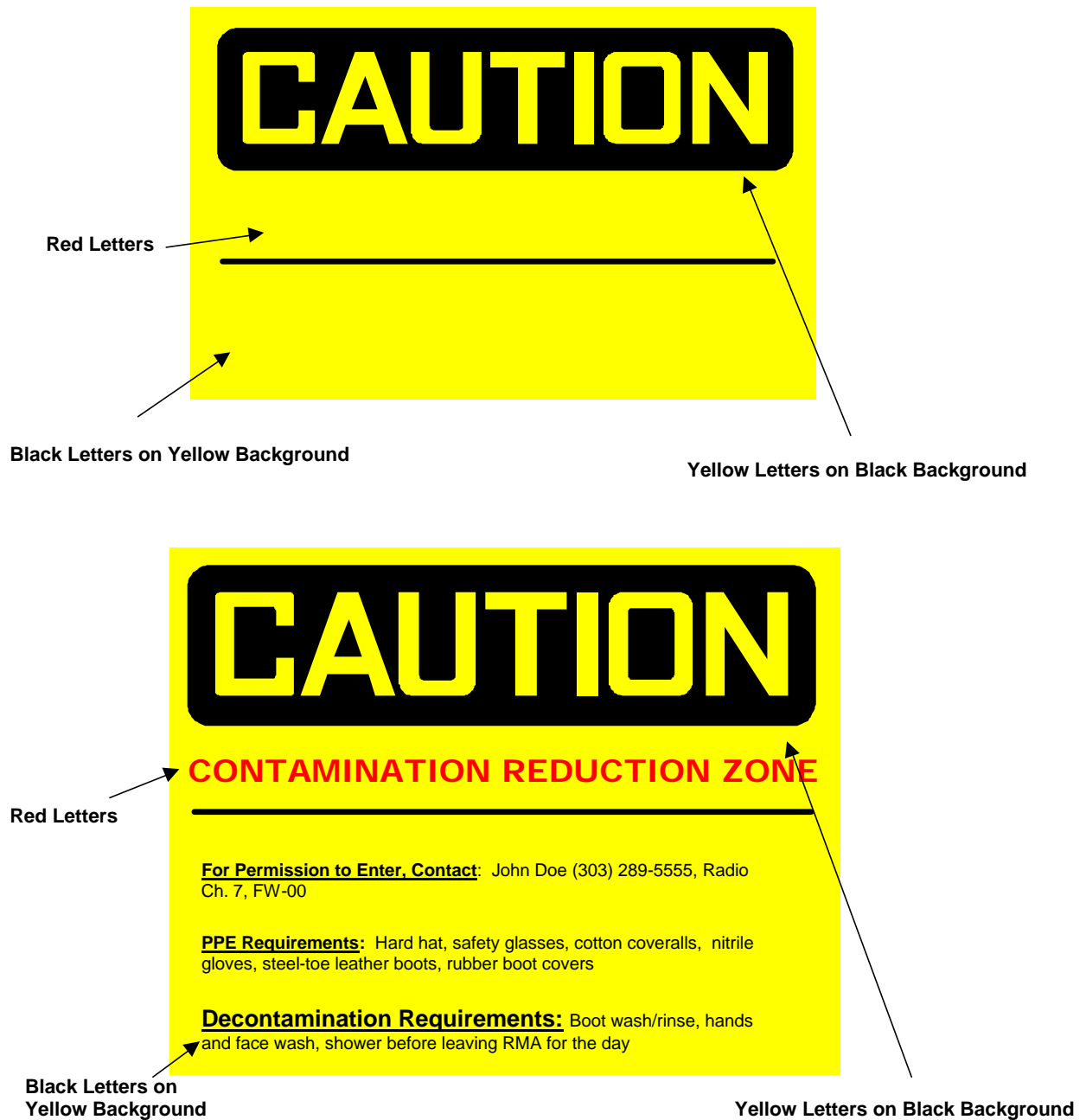


Figure 8-3, Typical Signage for Other Controlled Areas

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